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FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1885.

Amusemente To-day. Bijou Opera Renne—Admin. 17. H. Costno—Die Fiedermaus. 17. M. Comedy Theatro-Itian IP M. Duly's Theatro-4 Night Of Fish M. Edon Husson-Tableaut in Was, Ao. 114 M. to 11 P. M. Grand Opera House Stew Rise at M. Kinster & Blaits Grand Discions at M. Rindston Aquare Themres-Private Secretary, 130 Hadison Aquare Garden-Bernmis book. Land at Now Park I bentre. The Boy Detective I and a P. M. Nikla's Garden-Shadews of a Great (Sty. a P. M. People's I bentre. The Shader runs & P. M. Stor I bentre. The Mercha to Conton & P. M. Standard Theatre - O sparce of M.
Thatte - Hattlet of M.
Tony Paster's Theatre - Half a Night OF 2 and of M. Union Square Theaten a Princer for Life. 17 K. Wallack's Theaten Hipkmary 10 M. Ed Avenus Theaten The Parents of Paris. 12 K. 5th Avonue Theater-The Mustelers .: Sath Street | bestre- Tie High: 1 tot FP N

The Confederate Papers.

The second installment of our unpublished Confederate Documents will appear on Sunday next concluding the series. Those we printed last Sunday have been universally recognized as of remarkable importance, but those of next Sunday seem to us even more interesting and instructive.

The syndicate that prints these documents includes with Tue Sen, the Cincinnati Enquiger. Botton Heraid. Fittsburgh Dispatch, St. Paul Giora, the Oregonian, the rimes Mirror of Los Angeles, the Tribune Republican of Denver, the Kansas City Journal, the Topeka Commonwealth, the Ferre Baues Express, the Argianche of Memphis, the Telegraph and Messenger of Macon, the Morning News of Savannah, the Reading Eagle, the Elmira Telegram, the Syracuse Herald, and the Lockport Journal.

Investigation from Within-Mr. Whitney's Opportunity.

The first important step taken by Secretary WHITNEY is toward a perfect understanding of the system of accounts in the Navy Department. Tols is beginning at the right end of the task before him. Ever since the department feli into the hands of thieves. the bookkeeping of the bureaus has been so conducted as to reduce to a minimum the chances of detection. Investigation has been from without, and in the face of every obstacle that ingenuity could devise for the protection of conscious guilt. That, at least, is the only inference that can be fairly drawn from the series of incomplete, muddled, inconsequent, and in many instances intentionally misleading replies made by Robeson and his Republican successors to the demands of Congress for facts and figures.

The nearest approach to a satisfactory exhibit obtained at any time during the period of investigation from outside was found in the successive communications furnished by Mr. CHANDLER in response to the HEWITT resolution of inquiry adopted by the House in January, 1832. The resolution was explicit and very carefully drawn, with a view to dragging out of the Navy books the information desired. Mr. CHANDLER and his bureau chieftains could not have evaded the demand had they been disposed to do so. Yet, although the replies were sent to the Capitol with a fine show of candor and cheerfulness on the part of the department, it was only by elaborate analysis and recombination, supplemented with information other wise procured, that the figures could be made to tell intelligibly the story of the colossal rascality of Robeson's system.

Now, for the first time since 1969, there is in office a Secretary of the Navy who has no disposition and no motive, either personal or partisan, to mystify the people about the operations of his predecessors. The books are open to honest daylight, and it is possible to ascertain to a dollar the amount of the plunder during the Robesonian period. We believe that Mr. WHITNEY appreciates the fact that the past requires part of his attention. While the great work before him is the construction of a new navy, sufficient to the needs of the nation and worth every cent that Congress may determine to invest in it, the reform of what has been the corruptest department of the Government will not be complete without a thorough exploration and exposure of the secrets of Ring rule

during the past sixteen years. The thing which Robeson and Robeson's erew have always had most reason to dread has come to pass. The Democrats in the House of Representatives are not only in a position to ask questions of the department. they are also in a position to get from the department records information that is accurate and satisfactory. Between the Domooratic majority in the House and an honest and uncommonly smart Secretary of the Navy, there is a good prospect that the country will at last know all the truth.

The Solid South.

Since the inauguration of a Democratic President, while office seekers have flocked to Washington, it has been noticeable that the South has contributed but very slightly to such an invasion. They have other things | if even the most high-prerogative Judge to do. Since the close of the civil war the Southern people have exerted all their energies in building up the waste places and in restoring the destruction caused by that tremendous conflict. The necessities resulting from the condition of the South compelled the people to reconstruct society on a new basis and to apply to it unwented industry and undisclosed resources. As a consequence of these circumstances, labor, previously degraded by slavery, became honorabie, because bread was only to be procured by work, where poverty was almost universal. A new South has grown into existence, and the abolition of slavery has proved to be the greatest blessing ever conferred on that people, because it taught them the stern lesson of self-reliance and enforced

independence of action. Whites and blacks are working together contentedly, and developing a marvelous prosperity. Enterprise has given a mighty impulse to all the material interests of the South, which in the next decade will exhibit an immense increase in wealth. The people have lost the habit of office, and outside the small number of professional politicians there is little demand for places. They want

taggers, who have disturbed the public peace and kept the South solid as a protection against misrule and outrage.

Now that these disquieting causes have een removed by a change of Administra- public use by its occupation by the Governtion, questions which were put aside by the law of self-preservation will come to the front, and the South is likely to divide upon them as the North has done. In a partisan sense, the solid South may be regarded as a thing of the past. It is, of course, possible that the Southern States | shall private property be taken for public use may all vote for the same Presidential candidate in 1888, but there are many reasons why such a result is far from being probable. The strong motive for unity no longer exists.

Woods.

sumed to be good, was recently found defec-

tive in an action tried before Mr. Justice

Tappan at Johnstown. The Supervisors, it

would seem, for the last thirty years, have

habitually neglected to comply with the

statutory requirements as to the assess-

ment, levying, and collection of taxes in the

Adirondack region; and the Attorney-General

now concedes that it is doubtful whether the

State can make good title under the existing

What is to be done? The Adirondack

law to one acre in the whole region.

trol the preserve and protect the forests.

forest preserve. These rules may provide

for the admission of persons upon the pre-

serve or their exclusion therefrom, for the

licensing of guides, for the disposition of

timber, for the prevention of fires, for the

making of roads, and otherwise for the cus-

tody and use of the forest preserve. This

section attempts to vest in three men the

power to legislate for part of cleven

counties; and it is clearly unconstitutional.

It should be stricken out of the

act. Another objection is the non-payment

of a salary to the Commissioners, for we

man may be well qualified, and yet may be a

poor man and so unable to accept an unpaid

post. Again, when no salary is attached to

neration in indirect channels, such as the be-

stowal of patronage. The rest of this act is

all well enough, but its whole importance has

"APPAN's decision is sound law, and that the

first thing for the State to do now is to

How can the State get legal title to the

der a pretended exercise of eminent domain.

In order to maintain a tax title, all the

or collection of the tax must have been

strictly followed. Tax sales are in deroga-

tion of common right, and nothing must

in this emergency? They are endeavoring

to obtain the passage of a retroactive law,

which will arbitrarily vest in the State the

title of the ferest lands, no matter how de-

fective the title may be. Under the m slend-

ing title of "An act for the speedy collection

of taxes upon the forest lands in certain

towns in the counties of Clinton, Essex,

Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Herkimer,

Lewis, Saratoga, St. Lawrence, Warren, and

Washington," a bill is now before the Legis-

lature which, although in part an amend-

ment to the law of 1855 in relation to the col-

lection of taxes on lands of non-residents,

and to the sale of such lands for un-

paid taxes, contains in its eighteenth section

a provision that every deed heretofore ex-

ecuted upon any sale for unpaid taxes to the

State, or to any person through whom the

State derives title, shall, after one year from

the passage of the act, be conclusive evi-

dence of the title of the grantee, and that the

deed was in all respects duly and rightfully,

and at the lawful time, executed and valid;

that all the proceedings prescribed by law as

necessary to precede any assessment, levy

of taxes, sale, or delivery of such deed were

rightfully had and completed; that the sale

was duly conducted; that the list and notice

were duly prepared and published, and that

This a: bitrary provision would seem to us

to be clearly unconstitutional, and we doubt

would be willing to uphold it. Under it the

money for taxes might be tendered; the

Comptroller might refuse to accept the

money, and then proceed to make out a deed

taking from the citizen his land and leaving

him without any redress after the lapse of a

year. This act gives the power of an abso-

lute sovereign to our State Comptroller. Nor

can its retreactive feature be maintained. If

a man's property has been taken from him

illegally, it is beyond the power of the Legis-

lature to make the seizure regular and legal:

and rather than that any such attempt

hould be successful it were better for the

The proper remedy is that suggested by

Judge MILLER in rendering the opinion of

h. Supreme Court of the United States in the

nwn to be livaled and it still delives to use the prop

devide , may purchase such property by fair negatia-tion, or cond-mn it by a judicial proceeding, in which a

set compensation shall be ascertained and paid accord-

In that case the United States held the es-

tate of the LEES by virtue of a tax sale

"The United States of estimated that its title has

erty or any part of it for the purposes to which it is n

State to acquire by sales proceedings every

acre in dispute.

ng to the Constitution."

great Arlington estate case:

the taxes for non-payment of which the sale

was had were duly levied.

What are our State officers seeking to do

be presumed in order to sustain a tax title.

preparations to preserve them.

Constitution, and thus the futility of passing The Preservation of the Great North The State of New York claims to be the owner of some 700,000 acres of forest lands

without just compensation."

the act now before the Legislature is apparent. A new act should be introduced providing for the acquisition by the State of the whole North Woods, under the law of eminent domain, for the formation of a great forest park or preserve. It might cost more at first than the passage of the bill now be-In the northern counties by virtue of sales fore the Legislature would entail, but in the for the non-payment of taxes assessed upon end it would be the cheaper mode. these lands. Its title, which had been as-

it was impeached by extrinsic evidence.

out any compensation, and in violation of the

provision of the Federal Constitution that

or property without due process of law, nor

The same provision is found in our State

The Spring Fashions.

After St. Patrick's Day we usually expect to see signs of the opening of spring, but this year, though Easter is so near at hand, the hursh weather continues, pneumonia is abroad, the buds are chilled, and nature affords few evidences that the season of bloom is coming. Yesterday we even had a brisk snow storm, and for a fortnight past the weather has been barsh, and the death rate from diseases induced or aggravated by the cold winds has run up.

forests must be preserved in order to maintain great watercourses like the Hudson and But spring must at last get here in reality. Mohawk Rivers, and to protect their valleys as well as according to the calendar, and from destructive inundations; and the only therefore it is an appropriate time to speak way to accomplish this desirable end is to of the fachlons which are to prevail when secure these lands to the State. A bill entithe thermometer rises. What will be the tled "For the preservation and care of the costumes for women is a subject too exten-Adirondack forest" is now before the Logissive for hasty discussion, for of late years lature. This bill declares that all the State the variety has been becoming greater and lands in certain counties shall constitute a greater, and more than formerly is left to forest preserve, and it provides for the apthe individual taste and judgment. That is pointment by the Comptroller of three una proof of intellectual advancement, for it paid Forest Commissioners, who shall conshows that women are not content to dress after an arbitrary standard fixed for them. It further attempts, in section 7, to give but are exercising the right to display their the Commissioners power to prescribe rules own artistic taste in modifications which set and regulations for the use, care, and adoff their charms to greater advantage. ministration of the whole or any part of the

The fashions in dress for men furnish a subject which can be far more satisfactorily and much more briefly treated. The changes in them from year to year are slight, and that has been especially the case for several years back. A man can wear a coat through two or three or even four seasons now without attracting attention by the singularity of the garment, so long as it is whole and clean. Trousers made two years ago are very little different from the trousers which the tailors are constructing for this spring. A critical eve might detect an old cut but the run of persons would not discover believe that unpaid Commissions are, in that they were not of the latest style. the end, the most costly to the State. A It is true that the sum of the slight yearly changes in garments becomes considerable and even great in the course of five or ten years. A hat, for instance, of 1880 or 1875 an office, its holder sometimes seeks remulooks very odd now. The tight trousers and then the loose trousers worn not so many years ago seem quite ridiculous in 1835.

This year the changes in the fashions of been superseded by the more formidable men's apparel will be even less marked than question whether the State has any forest usual. Say what you will, next to his hat, ands to preserve. It would seem that Judge his boots, and his cravat, the garment which most helps or mars a man's appearance is his trousers. We know very well that the acquire its lands before making elaborate highest triumph of the tailor's art is a perfeetly fitting coat. No bungler can make that, but the cutting and fitting must be inlands it now claims to hold under a paper trusted to a thorough ar ist, and one of long title confessedly bad? The property of the and varied experience. Nor do we deny that citizen can be taken from him by the State, It is a pleasure to contemplate such a coat, a the sovereign power, in one of two waysdelight to wear it, and a moral support in either by virtue of its power of taxation or the midst of trials to have it on. But howby an exercise of its right of eminent doever perfect the coat, no man can be called main. A tax is the respective contribution well dressed unless his trousers have the fit forced from each citizen as his aliquot and the hang which can only be given to share of the public burden. When land is them by a master in their manufacture who taken from its owner under the right of emi- handles a stuff which is exactly adapted to nent domain, it must be taken for a public the purpose. The coat, too, is not subject to use, and just compensation must be made | the strains from wear which soon reveal the therefor; and its acquisition has no relation unskilful tailor and betray defects of mato the rights of other pr. vate ind. viduals. But terial. The undiscriminating observer may it is just as unconstitutional to take a man's | be deceived as to the coat, but nobody is unland from him by virtue of an illegal tax sale | mindful of wretchedly flitting trousers, with as it would be to take it from him for a pria tendency to bag at the knees. vate purpose or without paying therefor un-

Trousers now under construction by the tailors of artistic ability are just about as they were last year; that is, they preserve statutory requirements as to the assessment the golden mean between tight and loose, and the disposition is to make them of checked material, not obtrusive, but wi h the pattern simply indicated. Very noticeable checks have, of course, the disadvantage that they do not set off in a complimentary way the legs of short men. Besides, they attract too much attention to a garment which should be so unpronounced in pattern that the eye is not instened to it, as it must

be if the trousers are loud or ill made. Loudness, in truth, is altogether eschewed. and a harmonious effect which thrusts forward no article of dress at the expense of another, is the aim of the tasteful man. We see that he is well dressed; but the whole, not any particular part, produces the agreeable impression. That is a proof of advancing culture, and the same desire to avoid os tentation and provoke attention is discoverable in modern manners and habits generally We want nothing of people who parade

themselves and their pet accomplishments. As to coats there is really nothing new to say. They are as they have been for two years, with the slightest of modifications. Hats are more altered, for the hatters seen to think that their trade requires that the variety shall be great enough from year to year to compel men to buy a new hat even before the old is worn out. Modest and quiet colors are the thing in cravats and scarfs, which should always be chosen with the discretion of an artist, for their importance to dress is not to be overestimated. No jewels, or only the simplest, are worn.

So we see that the tendency is to moderation in everything, to harmony, to avoidance of glaring contrasts and all display, to low tones, and to quiet taste.

What Horses Shall He Get?

Owing to the courtesy of the retiring Prosident, Mr. CLEVELAND has been temporarily supplied with excellent horses, but now he must get a pair of his own. People will wait with interest to see what he gets. particularly if he likes a little speed.

When the new Executive comes to examine the horse question, he will find that the same uncertainties and disagreements exist there as in politics. It is full of factions. There is a great Hambletonian faction, and no wonder. They are a splended family, full of fine qualities. But there are anti-Humbletonians as well, and they will point to the many weak knees that are to be found among the Hambletonians. They will say, also, that the Hambletonian legs are ant to be puffy, very different from the Mandelno Caler tegs, which are cleaner and of better sinew. Then the Mambrinos may be called course, having bally snaped heads. The Clays will have their a lvocates, but their enemies will call them soft, or lacking in endurance. So, also, of the Blue Buils, of the Knoxes, and of the Canucks or Canadians. There will be the same dispute over good government and relief from the carpet. which was invalid and did not transfer title. the Pilot Juniors, only this family, as a class,

On its face the tax certificate will valid, but will be said to possess "a head," meaning a questionable temper. In this respect the Lam-The Court held that, conceding that the berts, or the representatives of Ethan Allen, will be said by their detractors to resemble property in controversy was devoted to a them; and the Golidusts will meet with a ment as a fort and cemetery, it had been similar objection, though their courage will taken without any process of law and with-

be unquestioned. Faultiess horses are not to be found. The nearest approach to perfection is a judicious "No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, combination of strains. There are many of approved exc-lience. For instance, we would suggest that a norse sired by Diciator, the sire of Jay-Eye-See, dam by Woodford Mambrino, second dam by George Wilkes, third dam by Mambrino Patchen, fourth dam by Pilot Junior, fifth dam by Boston, would be pretty well bred. The same strains can be combined through other horses and in different order, or another family, the Clays, for instance, may be introduced. If President CLEVELAND should procure an animal of this descent he would show himself a man of superior discernment. Then, too, he would be called popular and impartial by breeders, and would get a good horse. That is what we want him to have.

Mayor Grace's New Park Bill.

The only way in which the new park scheme, in its present enormous proportions, can be abated is by the passage of Mayor GRACE'S bill now before the Legislature.

This bill cuts off Pelham Park and adopts the method, which has been usual heretofore, of paying awards for lands taken by assessing one-half the cost upon adjoining property owners.

It will be difficult to pass this bill, it is said. because a powerful lobby, which has been organized to defeat it, is already gleaming in battle array at Albany. Various Senators state that they cannot support Mayor GRACE's bill because they are already pledged to the other side.

In this emergency, threatened as we now are with the prospective increase of our taxes, so that in the next four years they will be doubled, every taxpayer should do all in his power to aid the Mayor and secure the passage of his bill.

Right You Are!

On Wednesday President CLEVELAND made seven appointments to office, some of them of much importance; and, so far as the public have yet been made aware, every man of the seven was perfectly qualified for the duties to which he was a signed.

But the signal fact about these seven men is that every one of them is a Democrat, holding the principles and cherishing the hopes which make democracy the vital force of this republic.

There is not a single Consolidationist, Federalist, or so-called Independent Republican in the whole lot. Mr. CLEVELAND and his advisers appear to have selected them with out taking much counsel from the great mass of politicians belonging to the respective States; but of their political soundness and orthodoxy there is no question.

We commend this circumstance to the con sideration of Democrats everywhere.

If after all, Brother PEARSON should be appointed Postmaster of New York, to the lively disgust of many Democrats, ordinary gratitude would command him to run his establishment, with its regiment of 1,700 men, next fall so as not to injure the Democratio party any more than is absolutely necessary.

The Taliancosa, lately Admiral William CHANDLEE's gig and floating refrigerator, will af a ong the summer seas no more. She is to be reformed and set to work as a cruiser, and a good deal of reforming she needs. If her record as a work ship equals her record as a play ship, a more dangerous craft cannot be found smong modern navies. It has always been her pride to cripple all the commerce she can run afoul of. She has a positive genius for collision. A more unsaited and persistent lubher never went to sea. Any squadron to which she may be attached will do well to keep her at a distance. She has never got her sea legs on as yet, and waddles along in a manner highly productive of contusions to herself or chance intabces whom she may encounter. let her loose in an enemy's harbor and she will not rest till she sinks something or is herse f sunk by a coal barge or a mud scow. Glory awaits her, and big claims for sa vage and big bills for damages probably await her too.

We confess to being somewhat disappointed in the new Senator from New York. There has been no great speech yet from Our Own EVARTS. Perhaps there has been no occasion but what of that? A truly great man would create the occasion, and then deliver the speech

It is a discouraging but, judging from the past, probably a truthful comment that the Chicago Neics makes upon the Senatorial candidacy of the Hon. WILLIAM R. MORRISON:

Norming hever had a counce to be elected. With touch him whenever a cris sarries. It is heller touch him whenever a cris sarries. It is heller to the court in the first that they we touch him whenever a cris sarries. It is hellers id vote for Logar when the decisive ballot came.

The one cheerful circumstance connected with this struggle, then, is that there will be no interruption in the friendly relations of the present contestants. But why don't the Democrats take Thumbull to beat Logan with?

A morose correspondent of the Providence Journal, moved by the comparison between Boston and Sedom and Gemorrah recently made by a philanthropist of the three-billed town, to the advantage of the cities of th plain, suggests that "it would be a good thing to have Boston destroyed on the day when the Radi al and Agnostics' Clubs are in session.' The correspondent imagines that these radical and agnostic folks would begin to repeat the Lord's Prayer as soon as they heard the brimstone striking on the window panes. Bu they probably have no objection to repeating the Lord's Prayer now, provided they know it, without being forced thereto by a warm shower Regarded as a pretty pleas of literature, if nothing more, it would please the earnest minds of Boston. Indeed, there is a story that an earnest mind of some note in that town hearing the Lord's Prayer at some assembly of earnest minds in Paine Memorial Hall, expressed his approval thus warmly: "Simple and comprehensive. Made me think of THEO-DORE PARKER, though I don't remember it in his works. I liked it so much that I copied it into my note book."

Decidedly this Providence person is wrong about Boston. All Boston, without distinction of sect, would welcome fire and brimstone, provided the exhibition was confined to Suffolk county, and was not vulgarized by being distributed through the rest of the United States.

Underground all the telegraph wires, telephone wires, and electric lighting wires are

That Bettles It.

From the Cincinnati Engutres I walked up street with Carl Schurz to-day. Among other things he said: "Mr Pearson will here appointed. I am assisted of that because I know that Mr. Cieveland wants to reappoint him. I don't believe that Thompson will be made Collector. The President is doing weit. He is an earnest man, and has more brain-to-day than Mr. Bisine"

Correct.

From the Saginate Courier. Our able and esteemed contemporary, THE rm is quick to recognize real worth. It opposed the section of Mr. Cleveland, as was clearly its privilege, but it does not carry its opposition to extreme and patiesn ands. It candidly proclaims that it will support the Administration in every good work it undertakes. THE SEN IS a candid, fearless, and excellent newspaper.

THE CARE OF FATHER CORRIGAN.

A Letter from the Right R.v. Bishop Wigger.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Allow me to say a few more words with regard to the Rev. P. Corrigan's suspension. It is probably the last time I will refer to this matter in the public journals. Father Corrigan was not suspended for advocating a different mode of electing Bishops. He was punished for his disregard of my authority as his Bishop, and for what his Eminence Cardinal Simeoni calls his reprehensible conduct. I do not wish to be put to a false position with regard to this matter. Before Father Corrigan published his first pamph et. I had siready told him that I was in favor of priests proposing to the Holy See candidates for vafavor of that mode of proposing candidates for proprietors of the Deroit Free Press, and editor-vacant soes. Immediately after reading his in-chief of that paper, has been used to the first pamphlet I wrote a letter to Press, and editortion, at the same time giving him my reasons for this command. I did not at all include among those reasons his advocacy of this new mode of voting for Bishops. The same method had been advocated years before by the Rev. Dr. Smith of Paterson in one of his books on Canon Law, and no Bishop to my knowledge

had found fault with it.

Among the reasons which I did assign were his strictures on the management of fluances by the rectors of parishes. I said, among other things, that he left an impression on the mind of the reader that rectors did not give an account of the revenues and expenditures of their churches. I told him that he must certainly know that the statutes of the diocese require ectors to give an annual financial statement of their parishes to the Bistion and the people, and that this statute was generally observed. I considered his strictures unjust to the rectors of churches in the United States, and in particular to those of this dlocese of Newark.

Father Corrigan is reported in yesterdar's Sun as saying: "It is not true that I ever asserted that Bishops have not the right to prohibit books that treat of religique matters," No person, to my know edge, has accused him of saying that. He did say, however, speaking of his Eminence, the Cardinal-Arch-bishop of New York, "who alone has any right to interfere with publications in his own city." thus denying my right to interfere with the publication of his pamphiet. He is also reported as denying that he said I was wrong when I suppressed his first pamphlet. Speaking of this suppression in his second pamphlet, page 5, he says that it was "calculated to excite siarm in the minds of those who are most anxious for the future of the Church in America." Again, he is reported as saying: "It is not true that I have republished the pamphlet which Bishop Wigger suppressed." Not to speak of the second and third pamphlets, which contain large portions of the first. I will simply remark that the very same pamphlet, translated word for word into Ital an, was republished in Forence, Italy,

months after its suppression here.

Faithfully yours. W. M. Wiccer.

Bishop of Newark. SETON HALL COLLEGE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.,

The Fighting Hoppblicans and the Offices TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: One of the hief things now occupying public attention seems to elate to what the Cieveland Administration intends to to about the distribution of the Federal offices. I have situation. When I speak of Republicana, I mean those

who voted for Mr. Blaine.

Ther not only frauntly admit that their battle of last year was lost, but freely concede that the Democrats are entitled to the fruits of the victifity. The great body of them care less perhaps than is generally supposed for those Republican officeho ders who shrink from facing inevitable consequences. This is owing partly to the asserted fact that if Mr. Stains had been elected then soout two trouts of those whom he found in office would have been fur ed out, while as to the other third, they took their chances of a triumph at the polls and must low accept the result. In this view of the case the man in deems i expedient to take them.

Why is this? Let no one be deserved. The Schling all election are rather destrons of seeing their brethren stripped of the Federa, offic a so that the who e party an so into the campaign disencumbered of all harrage APTI-HURBUG STRACUAR March 13.

New York and the Republicans.

From the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette. The party which carries New York State at this year's election will have full control of the State lepartments for at least three years. The Republicane have commerced to make their preparations for the contest, and are canvassing the merits and the weak nesses of the several candidates. For the position of Gov-ernor over twenty names are canvassed. That which the most frequently mentioned among them is that of seph B. Carr. His prominence all arises from the soident of his encress for Secretary of State two years go, when all his assectates on the ticket were defeated. The other names that are most promitent on the Result wantist at the present time are fra Dav-njort, James, Warren, Fra k Historick, Leslis W Russell, and John withurns. Each of these has his special advocates avenport has been Comptroller, and is now member of outress. Warren is a hauman of the state Committee, and declined to enter the rac, for Senator for the reason has be preferred to be Governor. Frank Hiscoca has eveloped into a leader of his party in Congress, and his uniterous frien is in contral New York are at present uniterous frien is in contral New York are at present uniterous friends for Governor, but he Islikely to be andleapped by the candidacy of Senator McCarthy ther for the first or second place on the ticket.

Leslie W. Russell pulled out of the Senatorial race for Mr. Evarra with a facil understanding that Mr. Evarra's

riends would be for Russel for Governor John swin burns is brought forward on account of the strength he exhibited as a candidate for Congress in Albany county. le is anxious for the nomination and his friends are sking special , aims to convince the party leaders the swinburne's nomination for Hovernor will draw the votes of the workingmen all over to their ficket. That a the card that is being used in his behalf, based on his rote in Albany for Congress.

There is a long list of candidates outside of the six nentioned above. Some of them have been made caulidates by their friends, others are in the field by their own volition, and desire to have it known that they are.
If the latter class are Stewart L. Woodford of Brook-yn and James W. Wadsworth of Livingst ne. Woodford has been Lieuvenant-sovernor, ran for Governor in 1870 and was defeated at the polls. Wadsworth bar een State Comptroller, and just retired from Congress

and likes Albany life. The men with have been placed on the list of candi-fales by their friends are Mayor Low of Brooking, Mr. Brexel, of Brexel, Morgan & Co.: Mr. Jewett, one of duffaio's leading business men; Norman M. Allen of Satisfaugus county, Hamilton Harrison of Albary Levi P. Morion of New York, cenator Arkeil of Montgomery, and Sherman Rogers of Eris.

The Grentest L. virg American. From the Courier-Journal

It is true that at no time did Mr. Tilden set an excessive value upon the Presidency. One day the whole story of his life will be told, and when it is it will will be shown and proven that during the disputed count he rejected all offers and opportunities to compass the nd by corrupt appliances, and that he was as much in earnest in 1880) in declining to be named as a candida. as he was in 1884 Indeed, his career from abounds with evidences of a steady and sturdy dism climation to accept office. Though an actor emin-at to affairs, hele a philosopher, a voracious reader of books, ong men of letters, and a man of letters among nen of the world.

His recent retirement from various companies and cor vited large interests, is in accordance with a purpo formed four or five years ago to close his accounts, inspecially, with as much expedition as could be done without injury to others. He had resolved not to chest his old are of its represe. The circumstance has no creater significance. He is, the sically, very much the same that he has here for many years, not robust had increasily sented in every vira | jet; and intellectually; as overflowing and scintillant as ever.

Loads of Luck. From the Boston Post.

Gen. Butler's cloud has a silver lining. He was his Washington house on capital flui for about sentrone per cent of the or at a livestment uses. nutier seems to have heads of tues.

R gular Henthen. From Tears Siftings.

Mrs. Kilcrain Pirigeon of Austin is very con-scientious in the discharge of her religious duties. Yes-terday at breakfast Mr. Pidgeon, who was reading the morning paper, remarked: That was a horrible agair in Paria. Day begins yes-terday a lion tamps was eaten up by the lions. "Wheel" exclaimed Mrs. Pidgeon, "in Lent?"

THE LOAVES AND FISHER

Bland Discovered on the Democratic Moon In the State of Micalgan. DETROIT, March 15 .- The Democrats of Michigan are in a state of high expectancy. A Democratic President has at last been installed in the White House after twenty-four years of earnest endeavor, and it is natural to expect that such Federal offices as are within the State will, in the course of time, be divided among the faithful. It is some weeks now since certain Michigan

Democrats gave up all hopes of becoming

members of Mr. Cieveland's Cabinet, and their

ambition now exten is to foreign missions. The

Chairman of the Demogratic State Central Committee, would like to be Minister to Vienna.

first pamphlet I wrote a letter to Father Corri. of his friends as a proper person to be made gan ordering him to withdraw it Irom circula. Minister to the Court of St. James's, while others have suggested that President Ceveland would find in him an able representative for the Liverpool consident. The Hon, Whilam P. Weils, a prominent mayer and politician, and a gentleman of high attainments, is casting a longing eye upon the mission to Paria.

There is a swarm of applicants for local Pederal angulations, and the cand dates for Collecter of Detroit are A. W. Colland, a prominent and influential Democratic politician; D. J. Campan, a young but able and wealthy gentleman, and a lineal descendant of Marquis Jacques Campan; ex-Mayor W. W. Whese on, a very active and abrewl political manager, and the Hon, W. G. Thompson, an Independent, who described the Republican camp one year ago, and who as a political manager has few equals in the State. An of these gentlemen have great influence in and out of the State, have never been rated even by their enemies as rollitical chumps, and if they fing their hats into the ring in downright earnnest the most bitter and scientific contest will be waged that has thus far marked the hietory of Michigan politics. From surface indications, Coppand has the advantage in the fight. In the three contests made by Congressman Magbury of the First district, which comprises the county sear. have suggested that President Caveland would Consend has the advantage in the fight. In the three contests made by Congressman Maybury of the First district, which comprises the country of Wayne, of which Detroit is the country seat. Copland was his manager. Maybury's first attempt in the in lof 1850 was handsomely defeated by Henry W. Lord. In the two subsequent contests he socked it to his opponents. Lord and Akinson, in rotation. It was a frightful sock. While Maybury is not a Daniel Webster in intellect, he a not ungratiful. He was a much to Copland, and he proposes to reward num by making him Collector of the port of Detroit, the lattest local office within the gift of the Admin stration.

Webster in intellect, he a not ungrateful. He owes much to Copiand, and he proposes to reward him by making him Collector of the port of Detroit, see lattest local office within the gift of the Admin stration.

There are signs of blood on the Democratic mon in this vecinity. Don M. Dickinson of Detroit, a leading lawyer, a gentleman of unquestioned integrity and of great ability, preeminent has a political organizer, possessed of magnetic qualities, the idol of the Michigan Democracy, and a member of the Democratic National Committee, loves neither Maybury nor Copiand with the love that encounts set is brother. Mr. Dickinson and the Democratic State Central Committee, it is linted, propose to have, when the time comes, something to say about the parce ling out of the offices in this State and especially those of a led in Wayne county. Dickinson cand date for Collector is presumed to be the H-on. William G. Thompson. If Mr. Dickinson cand date for Collector is presumed to be the H-on. William G. Thompson. If Mr. Dickinson cand date for Collector is presumed to be the H-on. William G. Thompson. If Mr. Dickinson cand date for Collector is presumed to be the H-on. William G. Thompson. If Mr. Dickinson cand date for Collector is presumed to be the H-on. William G. Thompson. If Mr. Dickinson cand date for Collector is presumed to the liveliest collilon party ever mustered in the Commonweaith, including a fail brass band and any quantity of stringed instruments. Trouble may possibly be averted by assigning Copand to the Post Office, but his weather eye is firmly gived on the Custom Houss.

At Port Huron, St. Ciair county, another port of entry, there are already heard distant rumbings of factional thunder. Port Huron is in Congressman Carleton's district. The Hon. W. L. Bancroft, a brother-in-law of Senator Congressman Carleton's district. The Hon. W. L. Bancroft, a brother-in-law of Senator Congressman Carleton's district has been dead to be a positical corpse of Carleton as the form of the position of the condition.

his A. B. C's.

The statement recently made public that
President Cleveland will not temove incum-President Gieveland will not remove incumbents of offices except for cause does not please the grand acray of Democratic offices except for cause does not please the grand acray of Democratic offices except and Medigan. To say that they are desappointed in Cieveland's ideas of the duties of a Democratic President is drawing it very mildly.

The four position parties in Medigan—the Republican, Democratic, Greenback, and Prebition parties—are again drawn up in battle array for the exection of a Supreme Court Justice in place of Tomas M. Cooley, and two Regents of the State University. The Republicans have borrowed wisdom this year from their Democratic opponents, and have gone into a kind of double-barrelloid arrangement, called fusion, with the Prohibitionists. The result of the elections last fail, when the Prohibitionists can State, country city, township, and Congresfusion, with the Prominitionists. The result of the elections install, when the Probabitionists ran State, county, city, township, and Congressional tickets, and came near defeating the Republican State ticket, and which do it many cases defeat the Bepublican local tickets, has thorough y frightened the Bepublican leaders of Michigan. The first sop thrown to the Probabitionists was a bill recently passed by the State Legislature submitting to the people the question of a constitutional prohibition amendment. The Republicans of Michigan are largely at the mercy of the Prohibitionists, of whom mina-tenths are Republicans. Although the latter kicked vigorously and long last fall against their cold-water allies, to-day they are down on their marrow bornes, and with clasped and upilited hands are begging from to let up and save the grand old party from munitionien. It is safe to predict that while this union of parties wil drive from the Bepublican ranks a large proportion, if not all of the liquor saliers who usually vote that ticket, Cooley's opnoment is Major Alien B. Morse of Ionia, who left an arm on a Southern hatticflead. He is a fair lawer.

The Fusion candidates for Regents are Charles R, Walfman at Yusilanti, a rising young afterney, and Moses W. Field of Derroit. Field is a

. Wittman of Yustianti, a rising young attor-ey, and Moses W. Field of Detroit. Field is a Graenbacker and expiralist, an ex-member of Graenbacker and an adept in political intrigue. The Berublican candidates are Charles S, Draper of East Signaw, a prominent lawyer, and Judge Aaron V. McAlvay of Marquette.

The Forces of England and of Russia. Russia has more soldiers and more ships of war than any other country in the world. In her stand-ing army there are 7-0 (2-) men, and she has 358 ships in er navy. It costs \$125,000 and a year to keep her mit tary establishments on their peace footing, and her mill ary authorities say they can place 2 300,000 trained men under arms in war time. The English standing army is 182,0%) men. This includes the English uiar troops serving in India. The English War Office authorities profess to be able to put 642, 90 well-drilled and effective British troops in the field if called on to do so. This does not include the Indian auxiliary forces, which would swell the total British forces at home and abroad to over LUGUCKO men. It costs England 200. there were 52 000 from soldiers in the Engine army. In 1853 there were 52 000 from soldiers in the Engine army; now there are only 31,000. In 1853 a great number of Irishmen from the Tipperary, Armach, Kilkenny, and other Irish militia regiments volunteered for active service, and were sent to the Crimes. The English navy contains 283 snips. But witle the Enssian navy contains ere ve-se is then the English navy, it must be remebered that England spends three times as much ou her navy as Buesla spends on ners.

Mr. Cleveland Drops Into Slang. From the Philadelphia Telegraph.

A story is told of a very deaf Philadelphian who called on an Cleveland soon arter the election. He had beard about the life of a very deaf Philadelphian who called on a Cleveland, and he called to stimmer had over Mr. Cleveland, and he called to stimmer that over Mr. Cleveland, and he called to stimmer that over Mr. Cleveland, and he called to stimmer and appeared to know them all introducty. The covernor is tend with all the series were and appeared to know them all introducty. The covernor is tend with all in series sometiments, who had been appointed of it. Presently that he had been appointed of it. Presently that he had been appointed of it. Presently that he had been appointed as he necessary to the covernor his havelency and acceptabilities early the colorand recital here from As he necessarily that he recommer to the series and recital here. The colorand recital here facilities to the series of the covernor his havelency and restrict behind him by the facilities received and the colorand recital here. The colorand recital here of all suspicion, and dieveland interned patiently this emished.

A Great Woman Bend. From the Wilmington News.

Charlotte Stan-bury, employed as a cook by Jan-b Push of tenternie, Mil died freehily, she was a sister of John M. Riey, and weighed 337 pounds. Either, but Was to be Preferred Now.

TROY'S DEMOCRATIC MAYOR. Wenk Ground for the Request for his Re-

TROY, March 19.-In February, 1684, City Chamberlain Henry S. Church was charged with a defalcation in his accounts, Church left the city without empowering any one to act for him. Under the charter the Mayor appointed Benjamin H. Hall to act as Chamberlain during Church's absence. Church was afterward arrested in New York city, and brought back to Troy. After being in prison some time he was balled, and immediately returned to New York. His term of office expired in October, 1884. Hall continued in office until in October, 1884. Hall continued in office until January, 1885. The Mayor nominated John F. Bridgeman for Chumberlain for the full term of three years. The nomination was confirmed by the Board of Adermen, and Bridgeman filed his bends. Despite the plain provision of the city charter and the expressinguage of the appointment. Hall refused to give up the office. His successor was conducted to the Chamberlain's office by the Mayor, who introduced him to Hall, and left him in possession of the office. As Hall and his men had assumed a threatening attitude, the Mayor requested the Chief of Police to protect Bridgeman. The City Attorney had advised the Mayor that Bridgeman was the legal Chamberlain, and that his bond was the only security that the city had that the office would be properly administered. The Chief of Police sent a squad of officers to the office they ousted Hall, and Bridgeman remained in sole possession of the office. A few days after they ousted Hall, and Bridgeman remained in sole possession of the office. A few days after this, Judge Ingalls of the Supreme Courtissued an order directing that Hall be sgain put in passession of the Chamberlain's office, and restraining all persons from interfering with him. The Judge denied an application to modify this order, and subsequently ordered the Sheriff to carry the original order into effect. Bridgeman was thus forced to give up the office, but appealed from Judge Ingall's order, and subsequently ordered the Changes against a Democratic Mayor. He has appointed Erastus Hansom to take testimony, and make a report to him of the material facts established. The examination will begin here on Tuesday next. January, 1885. The Mayor nominated

LAWMAKING AT TRENTON.

An Ifort to Porce the Hallroads to Pay

TRENTON March 19 .- The Assembly to-day passed the proposal to amend the Constitution by absolutely forbidding any granting of exemptions from taxation or similar privileges by the Legislature, and a resolution was introluced, and very nearly passed on the spot, declaring that it was the purpose of the State to bring to a speedy end all the special immuniciaring that it was the purpose of the State to bring to a speedy end all the special immunities in the matter of taxation, granted under the policy of the State for fifty years past, to encourage the building of railroads, that policy having fully accome ished its purpose, and railroad property having increased to over one-fourth of the entire valuation of the State. The resolution will undoubtedly pass at an early day. It is intended to force the roads to pay taxes under the general law.

Another bill introduced increases the taxes of the Standard Oil pipe lines from eighttenths of one per cent. to two per cent.

The Staten Island bridgebuilders have transferred their base of operations from Washington to New York, and a bill was introduced to day making it lawful for any New Jersey railroad company, with the consent of New York State, to build a bridge from Union county to Richmond county, over Staten Island Sound. The work must be began within ten days after the passage of the act, and completed in a year. The Assembly passed Corbin's High License bill allowing the fee for saloons to be fixed as high as \$500 a year. The scheme to take a Democratic silce from Hudson county and put it into Republican Essex county was killed.

In the Sonate a resolution was adopted anthorizing the Jamesburg Reform Sonool Committee to sit during the summer to investigate that institution. The appropriation for the school and the way in which it was managed were characterized as disgraceful.

The Republican caucus has decided that fina, adjournment shall be not later than April 5.

BUNHRA WA

-The Medical Times says that the solution of coccains is being used by New York dentists to render the filling of teeth a painters operation.

-A flagstaff at Mount Vernon, Washington erritory, 146 feet high, is claimed to be one of the longest unspliced spars in the United States. ...The strike among the weavers at Ken-

sington, Pa. has now lasted for four months, and it is said that in that time they have lost \$1,000,000 in wages. -The Durbam divorce case cost Lord Durham in lawyers' fees \$2.500 a day. The fees on the brist sione were marked \$1.750 for the tenders and \$1.250 for the juniors, with refreshers. Lord Durham paid th

-The London Sportsman of Feb. 11 contained the following advertisement: "Wanted-A cultured gentleman, capable of milking goats. A unversity man preferred. Applications, with test as to proficiency to be address

-The newest rose is the "William Francis prillant a crimson color as the Jacqueminot, the shapof a nephetos, the size of a Marechal Nell, and the fre Tance of La France. It is very proude.

The apathy in Boston upon reception of

the new date of the end of the world recalls the reply of Theodore Parker when informed by a Millerite of the pending destruction of our planet: "That does not con cern me," said Parker, "for I live in Boston. -The new paper bottles are said to with-

stand the action of water wine, and alcohol. It is thought that druggists will be able to furnish them free of charge, just as they provide wrapping paper for dry drugs. The comenting material of the bottles is annixture of blood, albumen, alum, and lime. -Early on Saturday morning last there was a heavy snow storm at Midland Park, N. J. While it was in progress the sun came out, and a perfect rain bow was formed that lasted for several minutes. In had

an hour, however, the snow disappeared, and the air became as warm and balmy as on a May day -It is not generally known that nutmegs are polamons, but Dr Palmer writes to the American Journal of Pharmacy detailing the case of a lady who points out the fact that the toxic effects of the grue ar described in both the National and United States Di-

pensatories -Dan Rice, the circus clown, is running a ten-cent circus in the French quarter of New Orleans. He talks sadly of the good old days when his Floating Palace was the sensation on the Pather of Waters, and thousands upon thousands of people awarmed from far and near to see him. He gave an outertainment a few hights ago when not 300 persons were present, and about

one-third of those were professional and other deadheads -Miss Sartorius, in her book on the Soudan and hereit, says: "Every village has its piguou houses, looking like great must cones, and in the evening the owners go out and call them in But when a man wants to get hold of extra pigeons instead of calling them he frightens the pigeons away. They do not understand this, keep circling above, and swoop down now and then toward their houses. Other pigeous, seeing this commotion, jobs them, and as soon as the man sees there are snough he hides. The whole of the birds, old and new, then go into the house, and the man returning shuts them in. Phis would be a fine business if it were not that all of them do the same thing, and therefore each gets caught in his turn. They know this perfect well, but no Egyptian felials could resist the temptation of cheating his neighbor

-An Ottawa letter represents that the Marquis of Lausdowne, the Governor-General, and his consort endeavor to make themselves popular with th Canadians, and all local celebrities are pretty aure of gratifying attentions from them. Not long since the Marquis saw in the local newspaper that a certain gentieman, whose name corresponded with that of a native author, was registered at an Ottawa hotel. Believing it to be the author, their Excellencies invited him to dim-Disner was announced for half past seven; but at a quarter of cisht a telephone message came: "Can't go; I'm stuck for a pair of evening boots." "t'one on; never mind that," was the reply. He did come but he was not the author. "Good heavens' we've got the wrong man," whapered an aide. "But we inust make the best of it now. the heat of it now," was the host's repy. He was a oisterous commercial traveller, a driver of fast horses,

arrayed in massive chains and elaborate rings. -Some opinions on the preservation of the Adirondack forests are expressed in Gollog. E. P. line says that those who have the interests of the State at heart should not neglect the plain and imperative duty of preserving large tracts of wood and as reservoirs of moleture. France A. Walker's judgment is that the State of New York could better afford to let its great eity be burned fast to the ground than to let the adiron-dack hills be stripped of their coverings. John Eur-roughs has read in Recodotus that the ancient Persista hald rivers in such reneration that they would not even wash their hands it then covering that wash their hauds in them or spit in them for fear of cor rapting them. "We not only empty all our mountains of fifth in them." he adds, "but we throttie them out them off in their sources by stripping the land of its for-est covering." Frederick Law Olimetead argues that the adoption of the measure will be a slep in civilization for which the time is ripe. Congress may Cod believes that the denoting of the land of timber is a sure way to vite berbariam, buthriftiness, and every element if

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: To settle dispute, peece inform me which is correct: If it was a little larger, or it is were a little larger. BAW YORK March 12. IGNORAND. Seronance. Season to a largard people. Charles Dudley Warner says the State must interfere.